

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號一十月四年一十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1881.

日三十月三年己辛

PRICE, \$2, PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALBAN, 31 & 32, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTT, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSSNY, 19, Rue Montevideo, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYIN & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MAGUI, MERRILL & A. DE MELO & CO., Swatow, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Notices of Firms.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this Date, Mr. W. H. RAY Resumes Office as Secretary of the Company.

A. McIVER, Chairman of Board of Directors.

Hongkong, April 7, 1881. ap14

Mr. FRED J. ANGLIER, PROPRIETOR.

"LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

"LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH."

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, March 24, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co's

CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$16 per doz. Case.

Pints.....\$17 per doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office. Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW."

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Sir JOHN SMALLES, Chief Justice, to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY.

the 12th April, 1881, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, Gaine Road.

The whole of his

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising—

Walnut and Mahogany CHAIRS, COUCHES, OTTOMANS, CARVED CHIFFONNIERS, WALNUT TABLES, MIRRORS, CHROME-LITTOGRAPHES, CRYSTAL GAZETTES, CLOCKS, &c.

CARVED SIDE-BOARD, WHEATNOT, DINING TABLE, GLASS and CHROMEWARE, &c.

IRON BEDSTEPS, with SPRING and HORSE-HAIR MATTRESSES, MANGOANY WARDROBES, DRESSING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, CHEVAL GLASS, &c.

BOOK CASES, WRITING TABLES, LAW BOOKS, &c.

Also,

A ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO.

SUNDRY WINES, PLANTS in Pots, &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view the day previous to the sale.

Terms.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1881. ap12

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1881, at Noon, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on board the Steamer, as she now lies in Hongkong Harbour,—

THE PADDLE-WHEEL STEAMER

"K I N - S H A N."

of 1,381 1/2 Register Tons, built in New York U.S.A., in 1863, re-built in 1873, and extensively overhauled in 1876 and 1878.

DIMENSIONS.—Length over all 244 feet, Breadth 35 1/2 feet, Depth of Hold 11 8-10ths feet.

DECK AREA FOR PASSENGERS.—11,152 superficial feet.

CARGO CAPACITY.—Under tonnage deck 300 tons, on main deck 400 tons—700 tons measurement.

STEAM.—On a working pressure of steam of 20 lbs. per square inch, 12 knots per hour; on full pressure, 15 knots.

DRAFT OF WATER.—Light 6 1/2 feet, loaded with 700 tons measurement 8 1/2 feet.

ENGINE.—Vertical Beam Engine, nominal H.P. 150, diameter of cylinder 56 in., length of stroke 10 feet.

BOILERS.—Two Circular Return Flue and Tubular Boilers, constructed in 1873 to sustain a pressure of 40 lbs. to the square inch.

For further Particulars, apply at the Office of the HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer. Purchaser to give a guarantee that the Steamer shall not be employed in the Canton waters, nor in the Yangtze-Kiang, nor between Shanghai and Ningpo; the Vessel and Appurtenances, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P.F.A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 25, 1881. ap30

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premiums.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED PER "GLENORCHY," &c.—

ELWOOD'S FELT HATS.

ELWOOD'S STRAW BOATING HATS.

CALCUTTA PITH HATS and HELMETS.

UMBRELLAS, "Look Ribs, fold up very small."

SUN UMBRELLAS.

WATERPROOF COATS.

PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, RUG STRAPS, and DOG COLLARS.

BATH and TURKEY SPONGES.

MERRISCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES.

HAVANA and MANILLA CIGARS.

TRACING CLOTH and PAPER.

DRAWING PAPER.

FANCY STATIONERY.

TEA TASTING CUPS and POTS.

TIME GLASSES.

TIME BELLS, &c., &c., &c.

NEUROPHONE.

RHAPSODY.

ZOEONE.

BELFAST GINGER ALE and LEMONADE.

BURGUNDIES.

CLARETS.

BEAUNE.

CHAMBERTIN.

HAUT TALENCE.

MARGAUX, &c., &c., &c.

NUITS.

Hongkong, April 1, 1881.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A. B. C. TELEGRAPH CODES.

A great Quantity of NOVELTIES, suitable for Presents, from VIENNA, PARIS and LONDON.

Noel's "Flight of the Lark."

Arbuthnot's "Caneos Laid."

Helmholtz's "Popular Scientific Lectures."

Frond's "English in Ireland."

New TAUCHNITZ NOVELS, including "ESOTICISM."

"The Book of Eminent Scotchmen."

Mullhall's "Progress of the World."

"Supernatural Religion."

New Work on the "Slide Valve."

Frug Lano's "Houses and Roads."

Gauguin's "Domestic Animals in Health and Disease," 2 Vols.

Tegemeier's "Poultry Book."

Ambley's "New Marine and Engineering Guides."

ENDORSEMENT PADS.

Allen's "Engineer's Guide."

Hongkong, March 18, 1881.

To Let.

TO LET.

"NULLAH SIDE," PORTFOLIO ROAD, lately occupied by Mr J. M. AINSWORTH, And, No. 2, Old Bailey Street.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1881.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, during the Summer Months, with immediate possession,—

The Six-roomed BUNGALOW, with Garden, Stable and Out-houses, known as "KUBANJERRY," No. 10, Albany Road.

For Particulars, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1881.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 49, PERT STREET, below CAUSE ROAD. Has been thoroughly repaired.

THE PREMISES, No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET, at present in occupation of Messrs DE SOUZA & Co.; Possession 1st April.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 39, CAUSE ROAD; Possession from 1st April.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1881.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT NO. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

GODDONS-TO-LET.

PRAYA EAST-AND WANOLAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

Intimations.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of TWO SHARES, No. 880, registered in the name of CHAN SOON GUER, and No. 992 in that of WOO LUN TACK, both of Hongkong (Sold by the Court of Directors under Clause 31 of the Company's Deed of Settlement) will be received by the SECRETARY until FRIDAY, 15th Instant.

Applicants are requested to forward their Tenders in sealed covers marked "Tender for Share No.," and to state the price cash dividend for 1880.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

HERBERT S. MORRIS, Secretary.

Shanghai, April 1, 1881. ap15

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has returned, and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms, the First-floor of the premises lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

Hongkong, December 7, 1880.

Intimations.

WAR DEPARTMENT PROPERTY TO LET.

A PIECE of WAR DEPARTMENT LAND, with Forehouse to the North of the Royal Engineer Yard, near East Gate, Queen's Road, in the town of Victoria, suitable for a TIMBER MERCHANT or a GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

Persons desiring to Rent these Eligible PREMISES must leave their Names and Addresses at the ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICE between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. any day (Sundays excepted) up to SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, where a Plan of the Letting may be seen, Tenders obtained, and all necessary information be given.

TENDERS to be delivered at the COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, and placed in the Tender Box on or before 12 Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th Instant, after which no Tender will be received.

A. MEYER, A.C.G., District Commissariat-General.

Hongkong, April 9, 1881. ap13

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office up till Noon of WEDNESDAY, the 20th Instant, for the REPAIR of the LIGHTER SLIP in the NAVAL YARD, according to Specification and Conditions, which may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

E. B. JOREY, Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, April 5, 1881. ap20

NAVAL CONTRACT, 1881-82.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned, until noon on FRIDAY, the 22nd Instant, from Persons desirous of SUPPLYING FLOUR for the Use of H. M. NAVY for the year ending 31st March, 1882.

Printed Forms of Tenders and further Particulars can be obtained at the NAVAL STOREKEEPER'S Office.

The right to reject the lowest, or any Tender is reserved.

E. B. JOREY, Storekeeper.

H. M. Victualling Yard, Hongkong, April 9, 1881. ap22

NOTICE.

SPANISH CONSULATE.

MERCHANT VESSELS bound to Porto Rico shall be immediately subjected to the same Rules and Prescriptions in connection with their Manifest and other Documents, as are enforced in the Ports of Spain, by the Custom's Regulations of the 23rd July, 1873.

A. MENCARINI, Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, April 8, 1881. ap15

Intimations.

NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB is hereby convened to take place at the CLUB HOUSE on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 2.30 p.m.

By Order of the General Committee,

EDWARD BEART, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 8, 1881. ap23

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for delivery of the above PAPERS in future fifteen minutes after the arrival of the Mails at the Post Office.

An increased supply has been received from London, and new Subscribers can be supplied at once.

KELLY & WALSH, Agents.

Hongkong, April 2, 1881.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Crew of the Russian Steamer "Grand Duc Constantin," during her stay in Hongkong Harbour.

P. J. LEMASCHIEFFSKY, Master.

Hongkong, March 31, 1881.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Spanish Steamer "Pany,"

Capt. GOVERNOR, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 12th Inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, April 9, 1881. ap12

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "Kwangtung,"

Captain YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 9, 1881. ap13

FOR SAIGON.

The Steamship "Bouen,"

Captain DAGHER, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AH YON & Co., 759, Praya Central.

Hongkong, April 9, 1881. ap10

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "Moray,"

Captain M. J. BUTCHER, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHIESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 9, 1881. ap16

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "Japon,"

Captain T. S. GARDNER, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 9, 1881. ap16

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co's Steamship "Diomed,"

Capt. M. H. F. JACKSON, will be despatched on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 5, 1881.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS should sufficient inducements

sion that he is a near relative of the well-known Chung How of Russian-Treaty celebrity. He has the Imperial appointment to the office he now goes to take up, but he has not taken over the seals of his office; and because of that and because of the rules of the Service in such matters, no salute was fired. Three guns were fired from each of the Chinese gunboats on this official visit. Every occupant of the high office he goes to assume must be an officer of the Imperial household, which this gentleman is. He proceeds to Canton at an early date.

An unreliable statement has appeared to the effect that the plaintiff in the case of Pitman v. Koswick and Others intended to appeal against the recent decision given by the Full Court in Hongkong. To judge from the dissatisfaction felt at the peculiar apportionment of the costs in the suit, there is probably as much chance of an appeal from the Committee of the Club as there is of one from the plaintiff in the ill-advised action referred to. There are, of course, circumstances connected with this Pitman case which will never see the light; and it is probably as well for one's faith in human nature that, as a leading Counsel remarked, only a corner of the curtain has been up-lifted. The action of the Club, has, however, been at last pronounced to be formal and valid; and the world, by means of the Court and the newspapers, has been informed that John Pitman, an intimate friend of fifteen years' standing of Sir John Pope Hennessy, has been expelled from the Hongkong Club by a vote of 95 to 11 for unbecomable conduct. We could never comprehend why Mr Pitman, or his friends, did not rest contented with this rebuff, but persisted in dragging it into the ears of the public for the next eight or ten months following the event. There may, however, be the best of reasons for such action, although ordinary mortals fail to see it, or, if reading it, are not at liberty to mention it. There are one or two facts connected with the recent judgments in the case which are worthy of remark. That portion of the preliminary judgment, referring to the proof that a letter had been delivered into the hand of Mr Pitman, almost took the Colonial breath away, and conjured up possibilities concerning black and white; right and wrong, light and darkness, which tended to un- hinge one's belief in what actually exists. How many minds; legal or otherwise, could not come to the conclusion that a man who receives and throws down a letter and declines to open it becomes the owner of what it contains has not fairly and fully received that letter, and that a reasonable knowledge of its contents, is beyond the scope of common-sense; it may be law, but we confess our inability to see that it is much more than a quibble carried to an extreme. The decision on the question of costs is one which cannot be said to throw so great an amount of lustrous credit upon the Court as following the usual rule would have done. It was formerly regarded as one of the safeguards against unnecessary and unjust litigation that the unsuccessful party was cast in costs; and it is commonly admitted that, when a suit is proved to have been in the right, the man who has devalued to place him in the wrong is the proper person to pay for the experiment. Under any circumstances, as the law now stands, a successful suitor, be he plaintiff or defendant, is bound to lose something. It seems to us to be unfair that he should not be indemnified as far as possible, more especially when he is the party attacked by the process of law.

THE GARANDINIS.

The last concert of the first series, which was given in St Andrew's Hall on Saturday night by the Garandini Company, was very well attended, the hall being very nearly full. Although the programme on this occasion was probably not made up so entirely on popular lines as in some of the previous entertainments, the appreciative reception of the various pieces was anything more demonstrative than ever. Most of the pieces set down had been sung before, but there is a freshness or charm about the style of these entertainments which is ever new and always enjoyable. The fact that most of the members of the Company have lately suffered from the weather seemed to have little effect upon the successful swing of the performance. Madame Garandini, besides taking part in other pieces, sang with great pathos in "Annie Laurie," and in "Home, Sweet Home" (given as an encore). In power of expression Miss Marie continues to prove herself the most cultivated artist who has visited this Colony for many years.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Choy, Acting Police Magistrate.)

CHAN AIK, 21, barber, charged with stealing a brass pipe, value \$1, the property of Li Ahn, a shopkeeper, on the 7th inst.

Defendant entered complainant's shop and asked to see some mat bags, but bought none. As he left the shop, complainant missed a brass pipe which had been lying on the counter, and upon sending a Constable after the defendant and arresting him, the pipe was found in his possession.

Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks, the first and last fourteen days to be in solitary confinement, and the remainder with hard labour.

LARSENY FROM THE PERSON, &c.

Wan Aip, 40, hawker, and Wan Ahn, 39, rice-peddler, were charged with being rogues and vagabonds, on the 2nd inst., and also with robbing one J. Ludwig, of \$25, and also with being in unlawful possession of a bag containing \$25.50 and some broken silver.

John Ludwig, a seaman, unemployed, gave evidence to the effect that on last Saturday week he was on his way to Wellington Street, at about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, he was then, rather the worse for drink. Witness had \$25 in 35 notes in his pocket, and was attacked by four Chinamen, two of whom seized hold of him while two rifled his pockets. Witness called out for Police and pursued two of the men, who were arrested by a Constable; the two prisoners were the men who held complainant while their companions robbed him. They ran into a chandler's shop and there were arrested, and the bag of silver dollars which they left there was brought to the Police Station by the accountant of the shop, who did not know the defendants.

The prisoners were sentenced to be imprisoned for six months, with hard labour for robbery from the person, and further fined \$10 each, in default three months' imprisonment with hard labour, for unlawful possession. Sentences to be cumulative.

TRAFFIC IN BOYS.

Sy To Lok, 39, hawker, appeared on remand from the 1st and 8th instants, charged with deceiving away from the Colony, four boys for the purpose of emigration, on the 15th March. The defendant was arrested by Inspector Mathias on board the S.S. *Arcton*, when about to start with the four boys for Singapore.

Chan Ayeung, 17, one of the boys in question, gave evidence to the effect that he was living with his parents in his native village until the beginning of this year, when he was engaged as cook in a washerman's shop in Wanchai, but left there on the 12th January and went to live in a coolie house near No. 2 Station. On 15th February, witness went to see a man named Ahn, who took him to a steamer in the harbour where witness found three other boys, named Leung A-ang, Wong Ahkai, and Cheung Ah-shing, and also the defendant. Ahkai went and spoke to defendant and witness heard him say, "You take them and sell them in Singapore and then come back and tell me what they are and what they are doing." Witness told the other boys what he had heard, and they made up their minds not to go by the steamer. Witness went up to Ahkai and said that he and the other boys wanted to go ashore, but Ahkai told them it was too late. A chairman of witness was on board and heard him crying, and gave information to the Police which led to the arrest of the prisoner, Ahkai having left the steamer before.

Somewhat similar evidence was given by the three other boys, and defendant, having been duly cautioned, reserved his defence and was committed for trial at the next Sessions of the Supreme Court.

THE PATENT AFFRAY AT WANCHAI.

Kwok Shing, 28, fireman, appeared on remand from Saturday last, on the charge of feloniously causing the death of one Fung Fuk Yau on the 2nd instant.

Mr Messop again appeared for the defendant.

Li Wa, and Cheong A Fok, boatmen employed by Mr. Dickie, at the Sugar Refinery, repeated the evidence given by them at the Inquest at the Government Civil Hospital; and were cross-examined by Mr. Messop.

Cheung A Yau, P. C. 300, gave evidence to the effect that, on the morning of the 2nd instant, he was on duty in Jardine's Bazaar, and in consequence of certain information received went to the boat-house at the Sugar Refinery. There he saw a man, whom he since found to be Fung Fuk Yau, lying on the ground, apparently dead. The Chief Engineer told him to look after defendant, who was there, and not let him go, and witness took him to the No. 1 Station, and charged him with killing Fung Fuk Yau. The Interpreter at the Station cautioned the defendant, who said, "I only gave him a blow with my fist, he then fell down dead." "He was going to strike me with a piece of firewood, I put up my right arm to ward off the blow, and I then struck him on the head with my fist, and he dropped down dead. I had no intention of killing him. Is there any fear?" The Sergeant asked him, "Fear of what?" and he said, "Fear of hanging." In the Charge Room defendant showed a mark on his right arm, which looked red, and more like a rub than a blow with a stick.

The case was further remanded till tomorrow, the 12th instant.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Choy, Acting Police Magistrate.)

CHAN AIK, 26, coolie, against whom five previous convictions for larceny and unlawful possession were proved, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, for stealing a basket, value six cents, the property of a woman named Hung Ah-fung, on the 9th instant.

THE HARBOUR-MASTER'S REPORT.

Harbour Department, Hongkong, 5th March, 1881.

Sir—I have the honour to forward the Annual Returns of this Department for the year ending the 31st December 1880.

REVENUE.

2.—The total tonnage entered in this Department for the year under review, amounts to 4,185,845 tons, being an increase of 13,177 tons over the tonnage entered in 1879.

3.—In my last annual statement reporting on the year 1879, I had to call attention to a falling off in the trade as compared with the year 1878, the most prosperous of any that the Colony has experienced. The trade is again now nearly what it was in 1877, and there seems good reason for the increase steadily continuing.

4.—It is advisable to separate the trade in foreign bottoms from that in native junks.

5.—The former shows an increase of 64,942 tons in 1879, the total for 1880 being 2,535,387 tons as against 2,470,445 tons in the previous year. Of the tonnage entered

in 1880, the following is the percentage due to each nationality of vessels arriving in this Colony: American, 4.97; British, 74.06; Chinese (foreign built), 4.98; Dutch, 0.53; French, 6.52; German, 5.79; Japanese, 1.03; Siamese, 0.59; Spanish, 0.75; others in small proportions, 0.76.

6.—The trade in vessels propelled by steam amounts to 2,316,121 tons as against 2,204,001 tons in 1879, or an increase of 111,220 tons, the percentage for each nationality of the steam tonnage arrived during the year being as follows: American, 2.31; British, 74.37; Chinese, 5.43; Dutch, 0.53; French, 6.62; German, 5.91; Japanese, 1.11; Spanish, 0.80; Danish, Austrian, Belgian, Norwegian, and Russian, 0.62.

7.—As regards the countries having trade communication with this Colony, the trade inwards and outwards with the coast of China and Formosa naturally absorbs the greatest proportion, as ships continue to arrive with goods from various parts of the world for ports in China, and ships as frequently arrive from China and its neighbourhood with cargo for countries other than China.

8.—Of the whole tonnage arrived from various countries, the following is the percentage due to each:—Australia, 2.06 per cent; China and Formosa, 66.34 per cent; Coochin-China, 3.71 per cent; Continent of Europe, 3.82 per cent; Great Britain, 8.38 per cent; India and Singapore, 4.88 per cent; Japan, 5.04 per cent; Malacca, 7.19 per cent; Philippines Islands, 6.29 per cent; ports in Hainan and Gulf of Tonquin, 2.35 per cent; Siam, 2.09 per cent; United States of America, 2.22 per cent; the remainder in too small proportions for calculation.

9.—There is an increase of tonnage in 1880 on 1879 of 128,870 tons from coast of China and Formosa, of 17,381 tons from the continent of Europe, of 47,586 tons from Great Britain, 19,175 tons from Japan, and of 26,494 tons from the Island of Hainan and the Gulf of Tonquin, and a decrease of 40,486 tons from Coochin-China, of 7,527 tons from the Philippines Islands, and of 14,425 tons from Siam.

10.—Two steam lines, in addition to those already frequenting the Colony, made their first appearance in these waters in 1880—the Austral-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, and the Nederlandsche Indische Stoomvaart Maatschappij. The former is a monthly line, the steamers of which leave Trieste, via Bombay, calling at intermediate ports. The latter is at present a three-monthly line running between the Island of Java and Hongkong, calling at intermediate ports, having connecting lines with Europe and the Australian Colonies.

11.—This trade with Malacca shows an increase on 1879 of 10,368 tons. With the coast of China, there is a decrease of 19,133 tons, the result principally of the increase of trade with that country in foreign bottoms.

12.—The local trade—that between the several villages of the Island and with the city of Victoria—shows a decrease of 26,849 tons, the result of the decrease in the carrying of this portion of the junk trade.

13.—There is an increase on 1879 of 16,796 Chinese leaving this year for various parts of the world. Of this increase, 47.2 per cent more have gone to the Straits Settlements than left for that Colony in 1879.

14.—Of the 86,835 persons leaving, the following percentage will show the countries to which they have proceeded:—Australian Colonies, 9.47; Bangkok, 12.53; Manila, 0.43; Port Darwin, 2.24; San Francisco, 12.39; Straits Settlements, 61.89; Vancouver's Island, 0.85. Port Darwin continues to draw a good number of emigrants.

15.—On the 18th August, 1880, Manila and other steamships are a decrease—was withdrawn from the provisions of the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855, the voyage, with the fast steamers of the present day, being now performed in considerably less than seven days.

16.—The difference between the total number of Chinese passengers leaving and those returning, is inconsiderable, 686 more having returned last year.

17.—51,011 Chinese returned to their native country during the year. Of this number, the following is the percentage due to each country whence the Chinese have returned:—Bangkok, 6.27; Hongkong, 6.41; Port Darwin, 1.35; Queensland, 1.61; other Australian Colonies, 2.05; Port Darwin, 1.01; San Francisco, 13.09; Straits Settlements, 66.46.

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.

18.—Seven vessels have been registered during the year, and six struck off, leaving fifty-eight vessels on the Register of the Ship's Registry of Hongkong.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

19.—The cases tried in this Court have been fewer than in any previous year, and those of but slight importance.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE POSTS OF MATRONS, MATES AND ENGINEERS, UNDER SECTION XXV. OF ORDINANCE NO. 8 OF 1879.

20.—There were 56 candidates for Masters and Mates, of whom 38 obtained Certificates.

21.—There were 64 candidates for Engineers' Certificates; 62 obtained Certificates at once, one was re-examined after a period of one month, and one applied, but left the Colony before he was examined.

22.—The following remarks made on the 20th January last on the subject of Examination will find a fitting place in this report:—

"Her Majesty's Orders in Council provide that Colonial Certificates of Competency (to be valid in the United Kingdom) shall be granted only to any person who for a period of three years immediately preceding his application for such Colonial Certificate, or for several periods amounting together to three years, the earliest of which shall have commenced with five years prior to such application, has been actually engaged in or has served in a ship or ships registered in the Colony where the Certificate is to be issued."

Hongkong is exceptionally situated in this matter. There are but few ships registered here, and only Officers serving in those vessels could, under the terms of the existing Orders in Council, qualify for Certificates.

Under Ordinance No. 8 of 1879, no steamship, British or foreign, carrying more than twelve passengers can clear out of or proceed to any port unless the Officers possess Certificates of Competency. The consequence is, that a large number of Masters, Mates and Engineers have presented themselves before the local Examination Board. The great majority of these candidates could not have been examined had Hongkong come within the Order in Council, the candidates could not produce Certificates of three years' cumulative domicile or service. The consequence would have been that many ships could not have cleared with over twelve passengers from Hongkong for want of certificated Officers.

With the exception of the domicile or service of three years, the qualification for service in Hongkong is the same as in England. The Examination was held and papers taken from the Board of Trade instructions on the subject, and I have no hesitation in stating that candidates here go through as strict an examination as they do in any part of the world.

It seems, therefore, hard on Hongkong certificate holders, that, although they have proved themselves from a professional point

of view equally competent as masters, mates, and engineers who pass in the United Kingdom, and in those Colonies to which the Orders in Council can apply, they should have to pay further fees and have to be re-examined before they can be put on the register or articles of a ship at a home port.

The reasons which have led to the cumulative domicile or service rules are doubtless good ones, but I am unable to see why certified good service in any ship should not be equivalent to service in a Hongkong registered vessel. What is required is competency for the post for which the candidate presents himself, and a candidate has satisfied a competent Board of Examiners that he has the requisite experience and knowledge, it seems not unreasonable that it should be sufficient to render his certificate valid anywhere.

MARINE COURTS, UNDER ORDINANCE NO. 11 OF 1860 (NOW REPEALED AND RE-ENACTED AS ORDINANCE NO. 8 OF 1879).

23.—The following Courts have been held during the year:—

1.—On the 6th February, 1880—inquiry as to the loss of the British barque *Hopewell*, Official Number 60,883 of London, in a Typhoon near Cebu, Philippine Islands. The Master (Philip C. Langlois) Certificate of Competency was returned.

2.—On the 2nd June, 1880—inquiry as to the loss of the British steamship *Meath*, Official Number 81,457 of Southampton, on or near the Coast of Labrador. The Master (John Johnson) Certificate of Competency was returned.

HEARINGS.

24.—6,392 seamen were shipped during the year, being 46 less than were shipped in 1879. 7,139 seamen were legally discharged, being 747 in excess of the number shipped. On or near the Coast of Labrador, others were shipped without regularly shipping others paid their own passage, and many were sent to England.

25.—The Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance No. 8 of 1879 became law on the 17th July last. The Ordinance is the consolidation of many Ordinances which have been passed since 1845, and the opportunity was taken in framing the new Ordinance to introduce measures for insuring the efficiency of British, Colonial and foreign steamships employed in the conveyance of passengers.

26.—Ordinance No. 4 of 1855 was introduced to enable Chinese landowners in Hongkong to use the British flag, and at the time the Ordinance was passed Chinese owned none but junks or lorchaes. In course of time, Chinese became owners of steamships and obtained Colonial Registers. These vessels were all of Section V. of Ordinance No. 8 of 1879 has now put this class of steamers on the same footing as other steamers.

27.—The steam-lamch Ordinance has, in my opinion, effected great good; the six months' period for the registration of boats, and other small regulations, have prevented many accidents, which must have been attended with great loss of life.

28.—Between the 17th July and the 31st December last, 63 vessels have been surveyed. Great difficulty has been experienced in procuring the regulations, the instructions of the Board of Trade are followed as nearly as the circumstances of the Colony will admit, and by a strict adherence to the provisions of the Ordinance, such another accident as that of the unfortunate *Yaso* in November, 1877, cannot be well repeated. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. G. THOMSON, R.N.,

Harbour Master, &c.

The Honourable Frederick Stewart, Esq., M.L.C., Acting Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

LONDON TELEGRAMS.

London, March 17.—In the House of Commons discussion took place respecting the grant towards the Afghan war expenses, and Mr Gladstone's reasons thereon. Lord Hartington replying said the numerous questions asked of the Government and that the whole grant will be applied to the reduction of the Indian permanent debt.

The debate on Sir R. Stanhope's Kandahar motion is definitely fixed for the 24th instant.

March 18.—The Times publishes a paragraph stating that it had been intended to complete the evacuation of Kandahar by the 10th inst., but that the Afghan Government had requested the British to postpone the evacuation until he has made arrangements to take over the city and province.

Mr Childers' proposed reforms in our Army organization, which were submitted to the House of Commons on the 3rd inst., have been generally approved.

The latest advices from Natal state that the transport *Boulden*, with reinforcements from Bombay, has arrived at Durban.

The armistice with the Boers has been further prolonged until the 21st instant.

March 18.—Lord Salisbury, in replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the paragraph published by the Times on that day, with reference to the evacuation of Kandahar, was unofficial and inaccurate. Communications, he said, have been exchanged between the Government and the Boers regarding the evacuation of Kandahar, for a considerable time past, but it was inexpedient to communicate the nature of the same to the House at present. The Viceroy of India has been asked if he thought it desirable to afford Parliament any further information on the subject.

The Times of to-day reiterates the statement made yesterday, that the Amerer has requested the evacuation of Kandahar to be postponed, and declares the authority of their information to be unimpeachable.

Sir Edward Smyth has been appointed Colonel 72nd Regiment.

March 20.—The business of the House of Commons on the question of Supply is progressing rapidly, the obstructive party having assumed a quiescent attitude.

The House of Lords have finally passed the Irish Land Bill.

According to the paragraph in the *States* the tea markets are disturbed, owing to rumours that Mr Gladstone intends reducing the duties on tea by one half.

March 21.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the funeral of the Empress of Russia on the 22nd inst.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons to-night announced that the Budget would be submitted to the House on the fourth of April. The introduction of the Irish Land Bill is fixed for the 24th inst.

The Parliamentary Easter recess begins on the eighth April.

Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said that the Amerer had agreed to take over Kandahar and that his troops were expected to arrive there at the commencement of April. The British force was prepared to leave.

The Daily News publishes a paragraph stating that the terms of peace with the Boers include a Royal Commission of En-

quiry into their grievances, and stipulates that the Boers are to return to their homes whilst the British garrison maintain their present positions in Transvaal.

The Daily News publishes a telegram from Merv, stating that the plain between Tojend and Merv is without water and is impracticable for marching an Army across. The Russians are close to Tojend, but it is believed they will not make an attempt to move on Merv this year, if at all.

March 22.—Lord Hartington in the House of Commons last night said the Viceroy had informed the Amerer that the Indian Government contemplates with satisfaction the handing over to him of Kandahar, and will recognize his Government when he had established it, and assist him at Kabul by limited material and help. His Lordship added several more powerful reasons for his belief that the Amerer will tender his allegiance to the Amerer.

Prince and Princess of Wales have started for St. Petersburg.

It is reported that the armistice with the Boers has been prolonged for fourteen days; the sole objection raised by the Boers to the Peace conditions is on the question of surrendering their arms.

A Royal Commission of enquiry into the Boers' grievances includes the Governor of Cape Colony.

March 23.—Advices from the Transvaal state the Royal Commission of Enquiry will shortly proceed to Heidelberg.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held last night at Cannon Street Hotel to protest against the abandonment of Kandahar.

Premier replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said that the Boers have accepted the following conditions of Peace, namely that the Sovereignty of the Queen is acknowledged, that complete Autonomy is to be granted to the Transvaal, and that the British Government controls the foreign relations; that a British Resident be allowed at the capital, and that the Royal Commission composed of Sir Evelyn Wood, the Governor, and the Chief Justice of Cape Colony shall arrange the native frontier questions, and also as to whether the Transvaal is to lose any territory Eastward; the Boers will disperse to their homes, and the British garrisons will remain in positions pending a definite settlement of affairs, and the British troops will make no further advance.

March 24.—Meetings are being held throughout the country to protest against the abandonment of Kandahar.

Richard Temple is ill.

The Premier replying to a question said that General Roberts would return home immediately on his arrival at Natal. Certain of the reinforcements have been stopped.

March 25.—Lord Hartington, in laying papers relative to Afghan affairs on the table of the House of Commons last night, explained that several despatches from the Indian Government had gone astray, and that the postal authorities were now investigating the matter. With reference to the approaching occupation of Kandahar by British troops, he said that the Government had already on their way from Kabul to Kandahar.

Mr Stanhope's proposed a vote of want of confidence in the Government in respect of their Kandahar policy. The withdrawal of our troops from Kandahar was unpopular, and a violation of all pledges, and furthermore was against the weight of all authority. Sir Charles Dilke, who spoke in vindication of the policy of Government, said that all their difficulties spring from their predecessors' vacillation, the result being a violation of all pledges. He informed the House that the first act of the new Government had been to recall General Skobloff and to stop all his operations in Central Asia.

The debate was adjourned.

March 26.—Colonel Thomas Wilson, G.B., has been appointed to succeed Sir Donald Stewart in the Viceroy's Council.

The latest advices from the Cape state that the conditions of peace between the Boers and British have caused great discontent among the colonists generally.

March 26.—The debate on Sir R. Stanhope's resolution was resumed in the House of Commons last night.

Lord George Hamilton said that Sir C. Dilke's announcement that General Skobloff had been recalled and that Russian operations in Central Asia were stopped was a more palatable statement than the one made by Mr Stanhope.

Mr Fawcett pointed out the financial difficulties that would attend the permanent occupation of Kandahar, and strongly vindicated the policy of the Government in abandoning it.

Lord Hartington said that the information respecting General Skobloff's recall and the stoppage of Russian operations in the Russian Government, and that Russia knew that either military or diplomatic interference on her part in Afghanistan would mean a rupture of diplomatic relations with England.

Sir S. Northcote warned the Government of the danger attending the abandonment of Kandahar in the present state of affairs. The resolution was eventually negatived by 336 against 210 votes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—The assassin Rouskoff has confessed his crime. Several other persons have been made.

March 16.—It is believed that the palace of the Czarevich has been mined, Sappers are now searching for proofs.

March 17.—The Sappers have found a mine leading under the Palace of the Czarevich. The Russian Press is demanding constitutional Government, and has accordingly been warned.

March 18.—The Russian Government has issued a circular despatch to its representatives abroad which is of a pacific nature. It states that the policy of Russia has been fully developed externally, and that the protection of her honour and maintenance of her security will alone direct her attention from primary work of internal development.

Constantinople, March 16.—The Porte has offered to make certain concessions to Greece in the matter of the frontier question, which were that the frontier line should start north of Volo, proceeding south of Larissa, Metzovo and Janina, and terminate at the mouth of the river Arta, and in addition to this the cession of the island of Crete.

March 25.—The conference of ambassadors on the Greek question is now drawing to a conclusion, the Porte having finally agreed to an extension of territory in Greek Thessaly, but now refuses to cede either Epirus or Crete.

Athens, March 17.—The Greek Government has rejected the proposals made by the Porte in settlement of the frontier question.

The *Journal de Petersburg* states that the Czar will follow his father's returning and pacific policy.

Sir Evelyn Wood will hold a Conference with President Brand of the Orange Free-

State, and Mr Kruger, the Boer President, on the 18th inst.

March 23.—In the Greek Chambers today the President of the Ministry said that with Turkey, though very near, was not inevitable.

Paris, March 18.—The French loan of one milliard has been covered twenty-fold.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, March 15.—The Captain of the steamer *Alula* reports that the troopship *Jumna*, during severe weather in the Mediterranean lost eight boats, and had twenty-two men washed overboard.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000 from the Imperial revenue towards the cost of the proposed operations for opening up a trade in Indian tea with America and Canada. Their object is to aid in setting the trade in motion, its development, when once established, being left to private enterprise.

This is very good-natured of them, but it is hardly complimentary to the British merchant, who does not usually need to be shown when a profit is to be made by trade. Let there be a margin of profit in the tea trade between India and elsewhere and there will be no want of people to cut in for a slice of the cake.

Calcutta, March 11.—Brigadier General James commands the Kandahar line of communications, vice General Phayre, appointed to a Divisional command in Bombay.

March 12.—The National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta in an address to the Viceroy complain that their co-religionists in India have been losing ground in the race of progress, but that they hope a new era will dawn on the fortunes of Indian Musulmans. Lord Ripon in reply renews his assurances to all races being treated with impartiality, and expresses himself desirous of promoting the welfare of the Mahomedan community.

Allahabad, March 24.—News from Kandahar states that letters to 137 Sardars and Chiefs have been issued by the Amir at Kabul, stating that the British Government had made over Kandahar. The letters also stated that five infantry and four cavalry regiments and twelve guns, with two thousand Khassaders, were encamped at Kabul ready to march.

Peshawar news from Kabul states that four thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry, the latter by forced marches, are proceeding to Kandahar.

Ayub's envoys have been informed by the British Resident that the Government is determined to allow Abdur Rahman to take possession of Kandahar, and had only recently coming to the Amir's camp the Ayub's troops coming. The Ayub's left quietly.

London & China Express, March 4.

Latest Mail Advice.—Yokohama (via San Francisco), January 22, Shanghai,

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes & Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c. should the papers published demand and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are acceptable.

Books and papers are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), or as also those queries which through asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a what, paged, bimonthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)*.

Trimmer's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been not on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which would be a great loss to those who have been much interested in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of the important progress of the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on *Dr. Legge's Sile Xing*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the degree of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese postman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty*, cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, among whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 9,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it secures every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorial and Local Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondence, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Peddar's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Bunt-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—P. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Goods.—MAC-LEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—Wm. SCHMIDT & Co., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 60 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.85 Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50 Three Coolies, ... 1.20 Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAY (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60 Three Coolies, ... 0.50 Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.85 Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie. (12 hours) Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts. Half day, ... 35 cts. Day, ... 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 tons, per Day, ... \$5.00 1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 tons, per Load, ... 2.00 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500 tons, per Day, ... 2.50 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 500 tons, per Load, ... 1.75 3rd Class Cargo Boat of 300 tons, per Day, ... 1.50 3rd Class Cargo Boat of 300 tons, per Load, ... 1.00 3rd Class Cargo Boat of 300 tons, per Half Day, ... 50 cts.

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00 One Hour, ... 50 cts. Half-day, ... 25 cts. After 6 p.m., 10 cts extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

TAXI COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 35 cts. Half Day, ... 20 cts. Three Hours, ... 12 cts. One Hour, ... 5 cts. Half Hour, ... 3 cts. Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter, however, so folded, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.L. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—Letters, 10 cents per 4 oz. Post Cards, 8 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz. Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom—Letters, 10 cents per 4 oz. Registration, None. Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, &c.

Letters, 30 cents. Registration, None. Newspapers, 5 cents. Books & Patterns, 2 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Gall, Letters, 15; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Accra, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

A small extra charge is made on delivery. * There is a Registered to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents. * Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy in either direction, any other two of the following (Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Macao, Hanoi, Japan (S. China), and the Philippines (S. China)).

Letters, 10 cents. Post Cards, 8 cents. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents. Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz. Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

(a) Parcels at Book Rates, registry optional. (b) Via Singapore, 10 cents. (c) No Parcel Post.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 6 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packages.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curious Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fok-hoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 10 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates, Registry being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed, if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, otherwise no letter, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Iodine, Flammable, Frigid, Volatile, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard the forwarding of the Mails. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence that while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of the Regulation.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster-General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Post administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-some bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent for cashing them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed £10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £5, ... 18 cts. " 5 to 10, ... 25 cts. " 10 to 25, ... 35 cts. " 25 to 50, ... 50 cts. " 50 to 100, ... 75 cts.

Local and Intercolonial Orders. Up to £25 or 250, ... 25 cts. " 25 to 50, ... 50 cts. " 50 to 100, ... 75 cts.

5. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7. No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† A dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusion of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From the Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.						
Benedict	Brit. str.	1000	April 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Botany	Span. str.	860	Mar. 21	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
China	Ger. str.	648	April 9	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Conquest	Brit. str.	318	Mar. 21	Shun Hang	Hankow, &c.	At dawn Dock
Dale	Brit. str.	645	Feb. 21	Yuen Fat Hong	Hankow, &c.	At dawn Dock
Danubio	Brit. str.	660	April 9	Yuen Fat Hong	Hankow, &c.	At dawn Dock
Djemah	Brit. str.	2245	April 9	H.K. & W. Co. Dock 'u.	Hankow, &c.	At dawn Dock
Fame	Brit. str.	117	April 9	H.K. & W. Co. Dock 'u.	Hankow, &c.	At dawn Dock
Gloria Castle	Brit. str.	1538	April 9	H.K. & W. Co. Dock 'u.	Hankow, &c.	At dawn Dock
Glasgow	Brit. str.	1001	April 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Grand Duc Constantin	Russ. str.	461	Mar. 16	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Greyhound	Brit. str.	228	April 10	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Japan	Brit. str.	1865	April 10	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Kwantung	Brit. str.	674	April 9	Douglas Laing & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Malacca	Brit. str.	1045	April 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Mat Foo	Brit. str.	1780	April 10	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Moray	Brit. str.	1423	April 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Naples	Brit. str.	1473	April 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Oxfordshire	Brit. str.	908	April 10	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Oxus	Brit. str.	870	April 10	Massachusetts Maritimes	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Taney	Brit. str.	647	April 10	Remond & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Ping-choo	Brit. str.	643	April 10	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Triumph	Amer. str.	1797	April 9	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Sea Owl	Brit. str.	609	April 10	China Traders Insurance Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Septimia	Brit. str.	625	April 10	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Thornhill	Brit. str.	880	April 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Tuile	Brit. str.	961	April 10	Massachusetts Maritimes	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Vergara	Brit. str.	876	April 10	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Votting	Brit. str.	276	Mar. 17	Kwok Achoo & Sons	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Sailing Vessels.						
Channel Queen	Brit. bgo.	609	April 2	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Gom. Dupont	Amer. bgo.	485	April 7	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Cora	Brit. bgo.	381	Mar. 30	Arnold, Earberg & Co.	Shanghai	At dawn Dock
Edmond (or sister)	Brit. bgo.	500	April 11	Vog	Shanghai	At dawn Dock